calling attention to the fact that the fifteen-hour rule would give only three minutes to each man. "I have not heard a valid reason for this rule," he said.

plain, and that there is no reason for a long debate.

"I shall vote for it because I am a dem-ocrat, and shall uphold the greatest Pres-ident ever in the White House." Cheers followed him.

Representative McDonald of Michigan. Representative McDonaid of Michigan, progressive, spoke for three minutes, against the rule. "It would be unfortunate to attempt to bind and gag members in debate," he said.

Representative Church of California said all his state is not for free toils—and the republicans laughed at him when and the republicans laughed at him when he said he had "changed his mind" and would now support the rule and the

Moss Assails Sims Bill.

Representative Moss of West Virginia, republican, assailed the Sims bill, and suggested that it should be amended so as to allow coastwise vessels to be

"I denounce the gag rule as an unwar ranted assumption of power," he said.
"This Sims bill needs an amendment by
all the practice of international law."
Representative "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of
Oklahoma said he opposed the gag.
"Representative Clayton evidently takes the President to be the democracy—but I do not," he said. "Our own promise is that we favor free ships and free seas." He said that Representative Henry of Texas "is lying, faint and weary, by the roadside" as the rest of democracy the roadside" as the rest of democracy goes by. He spoke with great fury. "Any man who violates the platform will be retired to private retreat." Almost a record was the wild yell that greeted Underwood, using ten minutes from the republican time. "I am opposed to this bill," he said. "I am opposed to the rule. I regret the bill is before the House and I hope for its defeat.

Has Always Sustained Party.

But the President has laid the question before us-and I think it should be con-sidered-but in the proper way. I have served from one democratic administra-tion to another. I have never scratched ticket and have always endeavored to sustain my party platform.

ciples, "which made a democratic ma-iority possible." He said there are fifty democrats in the House whose seats would now be filled by republicans had t not been for the fight against the steam ller and gag. He referred to the pas-ge of the tariff and currency bills

Minority Has Right to Voice.

The majority has the right to legislate, but the minority has the right to be heard and propose reasonable amend-

"If there was an effort to beat the bill by unreasonable filibuster the mabill by unreasonable filibuster the majority would have the right to bring in a rule and force a vote," he said.

"There is a more serious problem. You are asked to forego your judgment on the most important question seen here for years, before you have seen a proposed amendment. You are asked to close the tolls question for all shipping for all time to come."

Looking at the democrats, he told them he regretted to differ with the men who had upheld his hands.
"But you make a mistake to adopt this cloture rule—and I would not be your leader if I had not the courage to stand here and tell you so."

when the courage to stand here and tell you so."

Representative Hardwick of Georgia then was recognized for fourteen minutes to close debate for the adoption of the cloture rule.

Support Doctrine, Says Hardwick.

"The gentleman from Alabama appeais to his colleagues on this side to support a democratic platform." said Representative Hardwick. "I appeal to you to support democratic doctrine as it has been since the time of Jefferson, and this provision which we propose to repeal is no more democratic doctrine than if you wrote a high protective tariff plank into a democratic platform."

Mr. Hardwick declared that the rule gave ample time for debate on the bill, and that ample time had been allowed to discuss the rule.

He said that only three hours' debate

"We'll shove it through tonight," said one member of the committee. However, far from being a cut and dried affair with the elements of a steam roller attachment, many democrate in the House were anxious for a full, fair and free discussion. Administration leaders knew, however, that there were enough members opposed to the gag rule and also enough opposed to the gag rule and thus throw the sims repeal bill open to debate and possible defeat—anyhow, to change it entirely.

For days members had been wondering what side of the losse to know that is a further proof that he is the idol of the House to know that he is the idol of the House should adjourn. At 6:25 the gave fell.

Speaker Clark's Statement. wrote a high protective tariff plank into a democratic platform."

Mr. Hardwick declared that the rule gave ample time for debate on the bill, and that ample time had been allowed to discuss the rule.

He said that only three hours' debate had been allowed on the free tolls provision when it was originally passed.

had been allowed on the free tolls provision when it was originally passed.

"And now twenty-three hours is called gag rule," he said.

Turning toward the Speaker's dais, and pointing his finger toward Speaker Ctark, Mr. Hardwick declared:

"The distinguished gentleman from Missouri, whom we all love, joined last night in an eleventh-hour assault upon the administration and his own party." I will ask the gentleman whether he does not know that if he tears Woodrow Wilson down no democratican stand. Doesn't he realize that he must support this administration or be turned into the wilderness for forty years more?"

A few minutes later, with the issue entirely up in the air, the Speaker gave out this statement:

"I am dead against the rule on the tolls question and intend to vote against it. I will not stultify myself by voting for any such rule. I led the fight to liberalize the rules and practices of the House, thereby imperling my political future. We won that long and bitter fight and it was the first democratic victory in eighteen years. Time and time again I declared that I would not advocate in the majority.

"The destinguished gentleman from Missouri, whom we all love, joined last night to vite support the administration or permitted in the provided in t

Opportunity for Amendments.

Mr. Hardwick declared that the single motion to recommit offered ample opportunity to offer all amendments which had been suggested. Reviewing the Speaker's position, Mr. Hardwick pointed out a special rule under which the Sixty-first Congress democrats adopted the rules of the House

adopted the rules of the House.

"The speaker did not then object to it, and the gentleman from Alabama, now suddenly grown virtuous, voted for it."

At 1:15 o'clock Chairman Henry demanded a vote on "the previous question," and that brought the first part of the fight to a decisive point.

The first three members called, Representatives Abergrownia, Additional Comments of the co

resentatives Abercromble, Adair and Adams, democrats, voted for the previous question. Representative Anderson, republican, was the first to vote against it. Representative Broussard of Louisiana was the first democrat to vote against the previous question. Representative Caraway of Arkansas was the second democrat to vote against it.

Fitzgerald Proclaims Opposition.

Representative Conry of New York, a member of the ways and means comnittee, also voted against it, as did Representatives Deltrick of Massachusetts. poremus of Michigan and Difenderfer of Pennsylvania, all democrats. Repre-sentative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the appropriations committee, oudly proclaimed his vote in opposition. entative Gardner of Massachusetts was the first republican to vote for the

revious question.

Among other democrats to vote against t were Representatives Gorman, Goulden and Griffin of New York; Harrison of Mississippi, Helm of Kentucky, Igoe of Mississippi, Holm of Colorado and Kitchin of North Carolina, McAndrews and Mcdermott of Illinois. Representatives McKenzie and Madden, republicans, voted for it. Representative Murdock, progressive leader, was vociferous in announcing his vote to defeat the previous questions.

White House Is Silent,

The White House remained silent today upon the canal tolls situation in the

controversy, predicting a substantial majority for the repeal. The resolution because Lewis, introduced yesterday, als Representative Clayton of Alabama announced in a one-minute speech that he would vote for the gag, saying the bill is plain, and that there is no reason for a long debate. was referred to the canals committee which, besides the Owen bill for flat re-

Gallinger Offers Substitute.

Differing materially as to the "true American dectrine," Senator Gallinger, republican floor leader, today offered a substitute for the resolution of Senator Lewis introduced yesterday for the repeal of free tolls. Both resolutions went over until tomorrow, because of Senato Lewis' absence.

Senator Lewis prefaced his resolution by the statement that "the true Ameri-can doctrine of equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none," de-manded the reneal

the repeal. Senator Gallinger's resolution read:
"Resolved, That in pursuance of the rue American doctrine that American nterests are safer in the hands of Americans than in the hands of Euro Americans than in the hands of Euro-pean or other foreign nations, it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that under the terms of the Hay-Paunce-lote treaty the United States can grant free passage through the Panama canal to American coastwise vessels and that any attempted denial of that right by European or other foreign powers is an European or other foreign powers is an unwarranted demand on their part, which cannot be conceded without a sur-

which cannot be conceded without a sur-render of rights that lie at the founda-tion of our government and which Ameri-can interests and American honor de-mand shall be maintained at all hazards. "Resoulved further, That there is neither necessity nor justice in repeal-ing the free tolls provision of the Pan-ama canal act the purpose of the exama canal act, the purpose of the ex-emption being to aid American ship-ping in its unequal contest with the subsidized shipping of other countries, which will probably include the pay-ment of tolls by those governments on their vessels passing through the

Clark's Break With Wilson and Bryan Precipitates a **Great Political Controversy**

Speaker Clark's statement that he would oppose the rule on the tolls ques-"The democratic party not I, wrote his provision in the platform and I think it is right, and I can take but one position. I will sustain the position of my arty in the platform. I regret to differ with the President and some of my collisions. tion, coming after the House had adlitical controversy since the famous up-heaval against Cannonism and the rules battle. All day long the House galleries had been crowded, and the nervous excitement of the prolonged filibuster broke in earnest when Representative Leproof in earnest when Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin demanded to know what Champ Clark intended to do about a gag rule which would absolutely prevent any amendment to the Sims bill for the repeal of the tolls. He read from the Congressional Record, quoting Clark as opposing the gag rule in the Payne-Aldrich tariff vote. As he paused the democrats looked at him:

"And then there was appliance on the uemocrats looked at him:
"And then there was applause on the
democratic side," said Lenroot. "Why
do you not applaud now?"
The answer was a burst of loud cheers
from those democrats who have opposed gags from the time they were first
introduced.

'Now, if you will practice what you have preached under that applause, will have a right to amend this bill."

Intended to Force Vote.

It had been the intention of the rules committee, with Chairman Henry in the provided for limited debate and no

"We'll shove it through tonight," said

Speaker Clark's Statement.

would not advocate in the majority.

"The democrats won the House in 1910,

"The democrats won the House in 1910, the first time in sixteen years. I was unanimously nominated for Speaker and duly elected by every democratic vote in the House, with the hearty good-will of every republican, because they believed that I am a truthful man. In order to liberalize the rules and practices of the House, I voluntarily relinquished a large portion of the powers of the Speaker, which I could have retained by making portion of the powers of the Speaker, which I could have retained by making a fight, but I honestly believed that the Speaker had too much power under the old system for the good of the House and of our institutions.

"Among other things, I declared that I

of our institutions.

"Among other things, I declared that I was in favor of throwing bills open to ample discussion and amendment, and I am going to keep the faith, come what may. If I were to vote for the pending rule, I could not look the House in the face. When I made that statement I was speaking particularly of tariff bills, but my statement is equally applicable to all great bills. Here is the situation:

No Reason for "Mad Rush."

No Reason for "Mad Rush."

"We have a rule reported on a bill on the greatest question presented in my twenty years in the House, beside which tariff bills sink into pitiful insignificance; a bill which, if passed, will change our foreign policy, which we have maintained for 125 years, and only twenty-four hours for debate are permitted under this profor debate are permitted under this pro-posed rule and the right to amend it abposed rule and the right to amend it absolutely prohibited and no intervening motion permitted except one motion to recommit. On such an important and far-reaching measure there should have been at least a week for debate, with the unlimited right of amendment. Surely there is nothing sacred about the Sims bill, and there is no reason for this mad rush. I will not be a party to ramming such a rule down the throats of members. (Signed) "CHAMP CLARK."

The United States, he believes, is too big to say, "We will do just as little as possible and as we please in interpreting our obligations." He insisted that the large thing for the United States to do was voluntarily and ungrudgingly to make its own ships pay tolls on an equality with other nations, as the points involved were too small as compared with the international inconveniences and

such a rule down the throats of members, (Signed)

"CHAMP CLARK."

Democrats who heard of the statement last night read and reread it. It meant many things to them, but clearest of all is the ring of the fighting gauntiet as it clashed in the arena. The break had come, long expected in some quarters, clearly lining the Speaker against Woodrow Wilson and William Jennings Bryan, and the obvious inference drew men's thoughts back to the titanic struggle at Baltimore, where the present Secretary of State threw all his weight against Clark, and, in the opinion of every Clark follower, took the nomination from him. The Clark statement now puts every House leader against the President. Underwood, Mann and Murdock, Kitchin, Doremus and others, regardless of political faith, are now drawn up in solld array—President against his aids—in the most exciting serimmage the Capitol has seen in

Henry Would "Correct Blunder." The House was filled yesterday afternoon when the fillbuster gave way to he introduction of the rule, From the center of the democratic camp arose Robert Henry of Texas, chairman of the powerful rules committee. He deshortest in weeks, the cabinet aving after three-quarters of an he cabinet table.

Stration leaders continued to ex
express real democratic sentiment, and accident.

Thomas Sheehan, resulting from injuries he sustained while working in the city post office building, resulted from an accident.

crimmage the Capitol has seen in

pointed out that when the Panama act

while ninety-four voted against the provision.

"I propose," he said, "to aid in the correction of a blunder that has been committed by the American Congress. This free tolls provision violates a treety and contract we have with England and other nations. The President of the United States has come to the House and has summoned us to his aid in this great crisis and I propose to follow him."

Mr. Henry asserted that the American people secured no benefit from free tolls, and asserted that the vessels that would profit from the exemptions are owned by the steel trust, the Standard Oil trust, the Southern railway, the New Haven railway and the Seaboard Air Line.

"These are the people," he said, "who are to make a million dollars a year because of this exemption." He quoted from the report of the shipping trust investigating committee to show that the railroads controlled most of the American ships which would use the canal.

ships which would use the canal.

Representative Campbell Follows. Following Representative Henry came Representative Campbell of Kansas, re publican member of the rules committee in The Star today. He closed his state cluded in his prepared remarks:

"The old American eagle lined its nest with the mane of the British lion; does the young American eagle tremble with fear when the British lion merely

Representative Pou of North Carolina supported the President in the toils con-tention. He pointed out that the chie executive could have no object in acced-ing to the British demand other than the

executive could have no object in acceding to the British demand other than the desire to serve the interests of the people of the United States. Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, progressive, opposed the rule and the repeal bill. Representative Madden of Illinois, a republican, supported the repeal and the rule.

"I do not care," he said, "whether our contract is with England or with any other country; the question with me is—have we a contract? If we have we ought to live up to it in the strictest sense of the word. It does not matter to me how great the enemy may be, if I have a contract with him I will keep it. I would not under any circumstances consider that I had the right to do as a representative of the American people what I would not do as a private citizen under any contract that I might sign, and to vote to admit coastwise ships through the Panama canal under the treaty would seem to me to be a dishonorable action."

Urges Platforms Be Supported. Progressive Leader Murdock called on he House to support the platforms of the three parties, and condemned the gag rule at the same time.

"There is but one thing to do," he said. The American representative should

"The American representative should abide by his platform, which is a sacred covenant with the American people. The thing to do here is to forget the political expediency, forget the diplomatic complications at the White House and vote for our own control over our own domestic traffic in our own canal."

Politically humorous but actually serious was the support of the same view from the lips of Representative Mann of Illinois, leader of the House republicans. He reminded the House that the treaty had already been construed by the State Department, former Presidents and by Secretaries of State and statesmen generally, and he declared: "In all these constructions of the treaty the claim of England was denied and the right of the American government to grant certain preferences was maintained." American government to grant certain preferences was maintained." He closed

Sees No Reason for Surrender.

"I am as tender about the honor of our country as any of those gentlemen who prate about it. I never yet discovered any one who added to his reputation by bragging all the time about how he respected his honor. I suspect the motives

spected his honor. I suspect the motives of any gentleman when he construes a contract, holding up his hands in holy horror, saying, 'Watch me, I am honorable; other men are dishonorable.'
"I would not do a thing which injured the honor of our country. I would not do a thing which prejudiced our reputation; but when we are right I see no reason why we should surrender because of the fancied plea that honor is involved. Honor is involved on both sides. England's honor is involved in seeking to drive a hard bargain with this administration and with Congress. Our honor is above suspicion. England's honor in this matter is subject to open attack." er is subject to open attack."

Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs

Wilson Says Other Nations Regard Panama Canal Act

as Violation of a Treaty President Wilson has revealed in talks with callers that the South American press had joined European countries in regarding the Panama canal act as a violation of a treaty. Mr. Wilson pointed out that perhaps there was a mistaken impression as to his reason for desiring the repeal. He emphasized that it was not his own opinion alone that a mistaken economic policy and a breach of treaty was involved.

Mr. Wilson said he was asking none to reverse his opinion, but merely to correct a situation. He feels that those who base their opposition entirely on the question of whether there was a breach of treaty or not do not realize that their own opinions are not the main point involved.

Points Out Chief Issue.

The chief issue, he pointed out, was the attitude taken by foreign govern-ments, and just so long as they considered that the United States was violating a promise it would be difficult to make any more new treaties with

Mr. Wilson said that congressmen were

Interpretation of Obligations.

involved were too small as compared with the international inconveniences and loss of prestige which he thinks perma nently would be occasioned.

CANAL PROPOSAL TO BE PROSECUTED

Negotiations Looking to Compromise Dropped by the Corporation Counsel.

OFFICE TO MAKE DEMAND FOR EXTREME PENALTIES

Alleged Failure of Money Lenders to Ratify Agreement Assigned

All negotiations looking toward a con promise settlement of the "loan shark" cases were this afternoon officially de clared off. Loan concerns charged with having

exacted illegal interest will now be taken into Police Court and every effort will of the companies, according to an announcement made by representatives of the District corporation counsel's office. Failure of the money-lending con erns to ratify a compromise agree ment tentatively reached yesterday caused the District's legal department

this morning to suddenly halt negotia Within a few minutes after this decision was reached Roger J. Whiteford and R. L. Williams, assistants to the corporation counsel, filed nearly forty additional informations against two loan companies.

surprise, as indications yesterday were that both sides would be able to agree upon a satisfactory basis of settlement.

The tentative agreement under consideration was that the companies should plead guilty in the first offense informations and submit to a fine of \$100. To the second offense charges they were to plead guilty and agree to a fine of \$200, with a jail sentence of thirty days for the managers of the companies, with the understanding that both fine and jail sentence were to be suspended. In the event they should later be charged and convicted of violating the law the suspended sentences were to immediately become operative.

Several conferences between representatives of the companies and the corporation of the District wage-earning the total number of wage-earning men and a much smaller proportion of the tental number of wage-earning men and women.

Of Questionable Value.

"Furthermore, it is not too much to say that information concerning the cost of living for self-supporting wage-earning women would be of questionable value without information as to the cost of living of the normal wage-earning family, of which in 75 per cent of the osay that information concerning the cost of living for self-supporting wage-earning women and a much smaller proportion of the total number of wage-earning men and women.

Of Questionable Value.

"Furthermore, it is not too much to say that information concerning the cost of living for self-supporting wage-earning women would be of questionable value without information as to the cost of living for self-supporting wage-earning women and a much smaller proportion of the total number of wage-earning men and women.

Several conferences between representa-tives of the companies and the corpora-tion counsel's office were held yesterday and, according to statements given out, the proposed basis of settlement was ten-tatively agreed to.

Renewal of Request for Delay. When the completed draft was pre

sented for signature at a conference held this morning in the office of Wil-

Refusing to accede to the request, Mr. Whiteford and Assistant Corporation Counsel Williams withdrew from the meeting, declaring that they would not consider any further compromise proposals.

Borrowers of money at illegal rates of interest were advised today by Baldwin, chairman of the citizens' com law, not to pay anything further on such loans after the trials of these cases begin next Tuesday. Mr. Baldwin sa that the "loan sharks" are seeking to get more than they are entitled to

"It will be well for borrowers not to pay anything further on unlawful loan until after the trials next Tuesday," said Mr. Baldwin, "unless, of course, the company will settle on the basis of threequarters of the principle of all loans made since the law took effect a year

ago, without any interest

they can. They are using this oppor victims for all they have agreed to pay rates, but taking out all that is due n the previous loan at cut-throat rates They do this to avoid allowing the fo feit of one-fourth of the sum which the law allows the horrower

"For instance, a case came to me yes and agreed to make eight monthly pay ments of \$3.90, or \$31.20 for it, which figures 49 per cent per annum. He has so he only owes 50 cents on the sum he is now prodding him up for the paymen is now prodding nim up for the payment due this month, and offers to lend him \$20 more to be paid in four monthly pay-ments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, provided he will pay out of it the \$11.70 yet claimed on the old loan.

Company Owes Victim.

"The man has a lawful claim on the loan shark for \$4.50, because the law reduce the amount he owed to \$15, three-quar ters of the \$20 he borrowed, and he has already paid \$19.50; but instead of this the loan shark is demanding \$11.70 from him, a difference of \$16.20 on this small transaction, and will get it if the man

pointed out that when the Panama act was passed only seventy-two demorats in the House voted for free toils, while ninety-four voted against the when the Panama act of the House voted for free toils, while ninety-four voted against the while ninety-four voted against the local part of the House voted against the local part LIVING COST PROBE CASE WITH WILSON

Views to Senate Committee.

senate from the Senate committee on education and labor, dealing with the Kenyon joint resolution providing for an investigation into the cost of living to wage earners in the District of Columbia, is found a letter from Royal Meeker, commissioner of labor statistics, whose bureau will have charge of the investigation, if it is ordered. In addition to giving an itemized estimate for the proposed investigation Mr. Meeker tells the committee that he believes the investigation should be made. In his letter he says

Inquiry Is Important.

"This bureau's interest in the resolu tion now pending before the con on education and labor lies only in the se made to obtain imposition of heavy fact that favorable action would enable fines and jall sentences for the managers it to answer one of the many legitimate calls for information on subjects which calls for information on subjects which are properly the bureau's field of inquiry. Data as to the cost of living for wage-earners are highly important, if not absolutely necessary, for an adequate interpretation of figures bearing upon average earnings, hours and conditions of labor, but the bureau's resources have made cost-of-living investigations impossible since 1901. The calls for information on any phase of this subject, even in the District of Columbia, cannot be answered unless Congress grants the apanswered unless Congress grants the appropriation called for in the resolution now before the committee.

"Permit me to say, however, that as it

loan companies.

First Cases to be Tried.

The first cases set for trial are against these companies, and will be heard in Police Court next Tuesday.

"We are through with compromises and are going to prosecute these cases to the limit," said Mr. Whiteford this afternoon. "We are going to ask for extreme penalties in each case, including jail sentences for the managers of the companies."

The calling off of proceedings caused surprise, as indications yesterday were that both sides would be able to agree upon a satisfactory basis of settlement.

The tentative agreement under consideration was that the companies about the first cases and and women.

The tentative agreement under consideration was that the companies about the first tasks of settlement.

The tentative agreement under consideration was that the companies about the first tasks of settlement.

The tentative agreement under consideration was that the companies about the first tasks of settlement.

The constitute of the purchasing power, of earnings, by making surveys of wage earning would be conducted with principal reference to this general object. In other words, while the investigation of Columbia would be conducted with principal reference to this general object. In other words, while the investigation of Columbia would be conducted with principal reference to this general object. In other words, while the investigation of Columbia would be conducted with principal ference to this general object. In other words, while

Scope of Investigation.

ation, Mr. Meeker says: ot show the cost of living throughout the District. It will show only the cost of mer President Tyler and postmaster

OFFICIALS PROCLAIM

mittee which backed the "loan shark" Commissioners Direct All Departments to Aid in Battle

Against Dirt.

Calling upon all citizens to clean up their premises and help to make Wash ington a thoroughly sanitary city, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia today issued a formal proclamation designating the week of April 13 to 18 as city cleaning week.

Since the inauguration of the first sanitary campaign three years ago, under the auspices of The Star, the heads of the local government have taken an active interest in the efforts of individuals and civic bodies to make Wash ington a healthy as well as beautiful place in which to live, and each season's crusade has been preceded by a proclamation urging city-wide co-operation in the undertaking.

Like its predecessor, the present board of Commissioners is enthusiastic over the good that may be accomplished by such campaigns, and in its proclamation di-rects the clean city committee, which will be in charge of the work, to use the boardroom in the municipal building for its meetings, and report to the Cor

Departments to Aid.

In addition to issuing the proclamation. the Commissioners have directed the police, health and street cleaning departments to extend every aid in the campaign. Effort will be made to extend the war on dirt to the remotest parts of the city, and it is expected that thousands of tons of refuse will be removed.

W. H. Richardson, chairman of the committee, this afternoon said that final plans for the campaign will be discussed at a meeting of the committee to be held April 9 in the health department in the municipal building.

SITE FOR GREEK PAGEANT SELECTED BY COMMITTEE

The block of land bounded by 16th and

night for Des need and in Juneans that the election name rule and fine disassippt are plant to urge all suffrage conference there. Shelis are planted to the state of the state o shire avenues northwest has been defi-

lor were speakers last evening at a meeting held in the interest of national constitutional prohibition at the Florida Avenue Baptist Church, under the auspices of the District Woman's Christian Temperance Union, No. 2. Mrs. Alma T. Scott, the president, presided. Resolutions favoring national constitutional prohibition were adopted. Twenty-four signed pledges,

Labor Commissioner Gives Postmaster at Courtland, Va., for Seventeen Years Visits White House.

In the favorable report made to the SAYS POLITICAL CLIQUE WITH LOSS OF PLACE

> Granddaughter of Former President Victim of Civil Service Rule. Successor Is Named.



fourth-class postmasters was personal-In speaking of the scope of the investi- pearance at the White House today, in an effort to make a final appeal for "The results of this investigation will herself, of Miss Mattie R. Tyler, seventy years old, granddaughter of formanufactures, in trade and transportation. In other words, it will not show the cost of living for various classes of government employes. The funds requested, \$6,000, would not permit of such a study along the lines laid down for this investigation."

at Courtland, Va., for seventeen years. She has been succeeded by B. A. Williams, who was named upon the recommendation of Representative Holland and other democrats, after passing an examination as required by civil service.

Courtland is a town of less than 900 inhabitants, but the post office pays a salary of about \$700 a year, and ha meant very much to the aged woman who is fighting to have President Wilson become personally interested in the

Her First Auto Ride.

Miss Tyler, whose father, John Tyler, vas private secretary to former President Tyler, arrived in Washington this morning on the Norfolk steamer, accompanied by Miss Sadie Cole and several road train in twenty-five years was spent | Emperor Mutsuhito, died in 1912,

in going from Courtland to Norfolk, and her first ride in an automobile was taken when those with her engaged a taxi and drove to the White House.

Miss Tyler was received by Assistant Secretary Brahany, who suggested that she write her request for an interview and state her case fully, when the matter would be placed before the President, and she would hear from the matter. From the White House Miss Tyler, a small, intelligent looking little woman, dressed plainly in black and wearing a black bonnet, went to the War Department to see a relative. She then went through the White House grounds on a visit and started to take in other buildings.

Suspicious of Reporters

Suspicious of Reporters.

She was exceedingly suspicious of news-paper men. She thanked them for their interest in her, frankly stated that she did not know there were so many reporters in the world and asked to be excused from talking. Half a dozen photographers snapped her in all attitudes, but she didn't like it and frequently covered her face with her hands. She does not know how long she will remain in Washington.

does not know how long she will remain in Washington.

Miss Tyler has told close friends that a "clique of Virginia politicians" is responsible for her troubles. She was appointed to the office through the influence of former Postmaster General James A. Gary of Baltimore, under President McKinley. In President's Roosevelt's administration an effort was made to take her place from her, but she wrote directly to Col. Roosevelt, who stood by her and wrote, telling her, she would not be disturbed during his term of office.

Miss Tyler's friends say she has never missed a day from office from sickness or on pleasure trips, and that she has handled fourteen mails a day, opening the office at 6 o'clock in the morning and remaining on duty until 11 o'clock at night.

Williams Second on List.

Williams Second on List.

Some months ago the Post Office Department decided upon a civil service examination to fill the office. There had been many complaints from patrons of the office as to the service, the community, according to post office officials being in a large majority against Miss

Tyler.
Miss Tyler did not attempt to take the examination, but there were many others who did. Miss Sadie Cole, who had moved to Courtland from Iowa about two years bighest in the examination. to Courtland from Iowa about two years ago, passed highest in the examination, the next highest being Mr. Williams. When the question arose as to who should be named the patrons of the office, arcording to post office authorities, urged that a man be named. They declared they had had enough of women as postmasters, and that Miss Cole had not lived in the vicinity long enough to be fully acquainted with local people and conditions. Mr. Williams was thereupon named.

Sav Case Is Closed

Postmaster General Burleson, on reaching the White House for the cabinet meet-ing today, was told about Miss Tyler's call. "I do not know anything about her case," said Mr. Burleson. "It comes under the civil service regulations. We have had many sad cases, and instances have been called to my attention of old soldiers, Confederate and others, losing their places through the new rules. We do not make exceptions, however, no matter what the conditions are. If the matter what the conditions are. If the meanest republican stands the best examination for a post office and is qualified through character and standing, he gets the post office. President Wilson, so far as I know, has not made a single exception and we insist upon the law being fairly carried out.

Assistant Postmaster General Roper, who handled the case from the beginning, said that civil service laws and regulations had been fully compiled with and that the case was closed, the commission of Mr. Williams having been sent to him March 24.

to him March 24.

Alexandrian Appointed Director of State Legislative Reference Bureau.

RICHMOND, Va. March 27.—Gov. Stuart today named Lewis H. Machen of Alexandria as director of the legislative reference bureau for Virginia.

The position pays \$2,500 a year, with offices in the capitol. The appointment is effective June 20 of this year.

Dowager Empress Seriously Ill.

press Haruko of Japan is seriously iff today at Numazu, a watering place southwest of Yokohama, where she resides in the imperial villa. Her majesty is suffering from heart disease and her condition causes considerable alarm to the members of the imperial family, Several court physicians left today to attend her majesty. The dowager empress is sixty four verse old. Her highers the friends. Miss Tyler's first day on a rall- is sixty-four years old. Her husband, the



"Certainly. Bring him to dinner!"

And she smiles as she says it. For there in front of her are half-adozen cans of

Campbell's Tomato Soup

Just the one thing needed to complete the "homey", satisfying meal and start it off with appetizing zest.

gets the first taste of this fragrant inviting nourishing Campbell kind, he wishes he was married, too; and they both decide that home is a pretty good

Eampbella. Soups

House. Beyond an extremely confident expression as to the final outcome there was no word bearing upon the statement of Speaker Clark or any other phase of the matter. There were no congressional callers prior to the cabinet meeting at 11 o'clock and if the President was in communication with his supporters in the House it was by telephone, which was doubted by those in touch with the executive offices. Serenely conndent that the President will have successful and substantial support all along the line and that there will be a repeal of the tolls provision, the President did not consider the situation at the cabinet meeting. In fact, the session was the shortest in weeks, the cabinet officers leaving after three-quarters of an hour at the cabinet table.

Adminigration leaders continued to exgressional callers prior to the cabinet

To Forbid Free Transit of American Coastwise Trade Classed as Cowardly.

KANSAS CONGRESSMAN DISCUSSES TOLLS ISSUE

Administration Policy Regarded by Representative Campbell as Abject and Humiliating Surrender.

"It is cowardly to repeal the free tolls provision of the canal act,' declared Repesentative Campbell of Kansas yesterday as he protested against the rule to limit debate on the Sims bill to bring about an even charge of tolls for all ships passing the Panama canal.

"This rule is to expedite the most ab ect and humiliating surrender ever made by our government," he said. "The President tells us that, right or wrong, we must do this thing. "The claim is made that the provision of the canal act is unjust to England, for

the reason British ships will be required to pay tolls when using the canal. "Think of that! Neither the ships o England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan or any other country may load at any port of the United States and unload at any other port of the United States. The

ships of every country are forbidden to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States. That shipping is done entirely by American ships. This exclusive trade in American shipping is done under laws enacted since the treaty of 1815. That treaty uses in substance the same language referring to 'equal treatment' in the ports of the United States as ment' in the ports of the United States as is used in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and in one hundred years England has never contended through diplomatic chan-nels that 'equal treatment' should be con-strued so as to deny to American ships

the exclusive right of carrying our coast Repeal, "Right or Wrong."

"The President told us a few days ago that, 'right or wrong,' we must repeal that part of the canal act that exempts our own shipping engaged in our own coastwise trade from the payment of tolls on our own canal, and in a mysterious fashion refers to the 'foreign policy' of the administration. He request in 'ungrudging measure' he will portant matters.

portant matters.

"What is the foreign policy of the administration? Does the President know? No one else does.

"The President does not explain what his diplomatic embarrassment is that makes this surrender necessary. Does he fear the murderer and illiterate bandit, Villa, will break off diplomatic relations with his administration, and in that event he will need the aid of England, or does he ask Congress to aid him in further humiliating the American people by making this abject surrender because England has intimated that she wants it done?

Quotes Ambassador Page. "Was our ambassador at the court of St. James, on the 11th of March, speak-'he could not say that the United States had constructed the canal for Great

Britain, but that it added greatly to the pleasure of building that great work to know that the British would profit mo by its use?' Is it to accomplish the or in this matter is subject to open attack."

Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee supported the President in a four-minute speech. Representative Hulings of Pennsylvania declared that the American people do not want to be in a posture of obelsance to England. Following that the House adjourned.

It is it to accomplish the purpose set forth in that declaration of the American ambassador to England that we are asked to repeal the law that would give to the American people some advantage in the use of the canal that they have built at a cost of \$375,000,000?

"If we concede the contentions of England in regard to our vessels of comland in regard to our vessels of com

land in regard to our vessels of commerce by the construction we are asked by the President to put upon the treaty by the repeal proposed, we shall commit ourselves to the graver, more serious, more humiliating, more un-American interpretation of the treaty permitting England the equal right with us to use the canal for ships of England wished to reach the cities of the Pacific coast they have an equal right with us in the use of the canal for their warships, if the construction contended for by the President is correct. The gatekeeper of the Panama canal would be forced to dip the American flag to British war vessels as

Panama canal would be forced to dip the American flag to British war vessels as they enter to pass through the canal upon the same terms as our own war vessels. "The Oregon, on her way back to the Pacific coast, will have to pay tolls or go around the Horn again.

"Red Blood" Protests. "Every drop of red blood in America protests against such a humiliating possibility, but that condition is inevitable as to the vessels of war if the President is right in his new contention as to vessels of commerce. Both are included in

the treaty in the same connection. "It is cowardly to repeal the free tolls provision of the canal act. This rule and the bill it seeks to make in order and the bill it seeks to make in order should be defeated by this House. By such action we shall maintain our own respect and command the respect of England and every other country in the world; we shall honor the living and pay tribute to the memory of the dead, who were ready to sacrifice everything but their honor to establish and preserve the their honor to establish and preserve the republic; we shall reflect the warm sentiment of the millions of our countrymen in whose veins there is rich, red blood that beats for their own country, and we shall bequeath to posterity a fearless Americanism that will be a priceless heritage to the unborn generations of the future."

AWAIT THE REPLY

Gen. Hubert Gough, commander of the 3d Cavalry Brigade, left the Curragh camp for London hurrledly this after-noon.

ton J. Lambert, attorney for several of the companies, request for another de lay was made by the companies, it was stated by Mr. Whiteford.

Profit to Companies Caused by Long Delay

Companies Welcome Delay. "The delay allows the companies to keep their offices open that much longer, and so continue their efforts to get all tunity, as they have been, to dun their and are working the trick of urging the borrower to make a new loan at legal

get all the unlawful interest in addition A Typical Case. terday where a man had borrowed \$20 made five of these, amounting to \$19.50, borrowed, and the legal interest would be about 50 cents more. The loan shark

MISS MATTIE R. TYLER. The pathetic side of the operations of

LEWIS H. MACHEN NAMED. Special Dispatch to The Star.

TOKIO, March 27 .- The Dowager Empress Haruko of Japan is seriously ill



And when Hubby appears with "good old Jack" and he

place after all. 21 kinds 10c a can

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL